

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THERE BE UNIFORMITY IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN ALL THINGS CHARITY.—Augustine.

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

This old adage applies to politicians as well as to any body else—albeit some suppose there is no such thing as honesty among them. And this supposition, perhaps, would not be weakened, if all the manoeuvres in this city were laid bare to the public gaze.

It is our intention at this time only to stigmatize the base means resorted to by the evil-disposing, to obtain undeserved authority, and not to designate the men who use them. But perhaps some valuable hints may be taken by those somewhat interested.

Honesty is the best policy in every condition of life. It is laudable in a man to aspire to high places, provided he uses no unfair means to attain his ends. If the ambitious man strives to deserve advancement by doing good to his country, instead of employing base devices to pull down those above him, merely to occupy their places, he is embarked in an honorable enterprise, and will be entitled to the unmolested enjoyment of all the fruits of his victories. But if he attains an enviable position by means of intrigue—remorselessly mounting over the ruins of character and modest merit whose destruction he wrought—then his violated conscience, and the fear of discovery and exposure, (for the eyes of the million will be on him) will render his gorgeous couch but a thorny and miserable receptacle of a care-worn and unhappy frame.

Honesty is not only the best policy, but "murder will out." The dishonest schemer—the whisperer of slanders—the divulger of secrets who seeks to ruin those from whom he obtained his important information under the guise of friendship, can never entirely succeed in his machinations against others, or long escape the punishment deserved himself. In this city, where one-third of the population are office-holders, and another office-seekers, and the remaining portion connected with, or dependent on, directly or indirectly, the appointing power for employment and support, it is utterly impossible for any intrigues of magnitude to be carried on in secrecy. And this brings to mind another adage—"the walls have ears."

Oh, could some, who are at this moment plotting the destruction of others, but know how rapidly they are hastening their own ruin, they would not only pause in their nefarious career, but be ready to exclaim that "honesty is the best policy."

It is strange that men, "dressed in a little brief authority," so soon become infatuated with the allurements of the demon Intrigue, and follow blindly the will-o'-the-wisp strides of fickle Rumor. They often know not the perils of their insane course until they find themselves prostrate in the pit-falls they had prepared for others. It is to be regretted that many who succeed in obtaining office, think that they are permanently located, notwithstanding any neglect of duty they may be guilty of, and all the reprehensible schemes they may engage in to compass the destruction of others. Many are not only regardless of the best interests of the public, and ungrateful to those who appointed them to responsible posts, but when regularly installed, they immediately engage in intrigues to thwart the intentions of those above them—to pull down those around them—and lift up those below them, with no eye to the claims of honesty and justice. Not unfrequently they conspire to injure the very one to whose kindness they are indebted for their advancement, impressed with the vain belief that their operations are impervious hidden under the veil of secrecy, and yielding to the delusive dictates of cupidity and unholly ambition which teach that it is right to mount, alike indifferent whether the steps they ascend be composed of the bodies of friends or foes. All such will soon find out to their sorrow that "honesty is the best policy."

The principle that teaches the propriety of undermining the characters and merits of others for the purpose of obtaining their places, is dishonest and unholly, and will "surely have its reward." He, who, having attained his end through the instrumentality of those in power, becomes dissatisfied that others are still above him, and seeks by vicious and underhanded means to gratify his envious and malignant passions, at the expense of those to whom he already owes a debt of gratitude, "verily will have his reward."

On the other hand, he who is faithful to the country, and true to all the noble and generous impulses of an honest heart—envying no one, and wantonly injuring none, will find friends aplenty for his purposes when he needs them. The vile intriguer may throw his nets around the rumors of his anticipated fall may be whispered in the streets—and the cold gaze of unfeeling neglect may greet him when passing by those who once had only smiles for him—if he is conscious that he has not deserved the ill report of men, and neglected no duty as a man and an officer, he need not fear. Despite the wiles of falsifying sycophants, and the imputations of evil men high in authority, he who is above them all—our beloved Chief Magistrate—will see that "justice is done, though the heavens fall." Truly "HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

THE EXCHEQUER BILL.

Not having in readiness the first number of the series of articles in contemplation, on the subject of the Exchequer, it may not be amiss to indicate the nature of the reception the theme has met with in this city. And, while Congress is in session, the sentiment of the whole country can generally be ascertained with such accuracy on any subject, by consulting the immediate Representatives of the people. I refer to opinions expressed by the members relative to the merits of measures, when not biased by political considerations.

Of course we have had neither time nor opportunity to converse with a great many of the members. Yet it is our gratification to be able to state, on the very best authority, that several of the most distinguished Senators—including

Mr. Sumner, who the Executive scarce hoped would favor his measures, have declared that "with a few modifications, they are ready and anxious to vote for such a bill as the one presented by the Secretary."

In the House, the prospect is equally cheering. We have learned from a friend personally known to many of the members, who has taken some pains to acquire information on the subject, as well as from our own knowledge of the sentiments of others, obtained directly from themselves, that while the greater portion of the moderate Whigs will certainly sustain the measure, quite a number, belonging to the Democratic party have expressed an inclination to unite with them, "on this middle ground," for the purpose of settling finally the vexed question of the Currency.

At present, we have reason to believe that the bill furnished by Secretary Forward will be regarded as another "Compromise Act," and passed by a PATRIOTIC, instead of a PARTY vote.

EXCHEQUER OF THE UNITED STATES.

We perceive that the Globe thus takes exception to the name.

"This new name, we suppose, applied to take of the most prominent feature of the new measure, which establishes a Government Bank, and to put in relief, by the christening, that secondary attribute which characterizes it as a mere revenue instrument." BLACKSTONE tells us that CHEQUER, or EXCHEQUER, is so called "from the chequered cloth resembling a chess board, which covers the table there, and on which, when certain of the King's accounts are made up, the sums are marked and scored with counters," and the Court of Exchequer obtains that name because "the primary and original business of it, is to call the King's debtors to account."

"Our Board of Exchequer," it will be observed, has facilities extending far beyond any given in England to the Exchequer."

Every thing should have a name. If the Globe objects to the one given to this measure, it should have proposed a more appropriate name. This, however, has the advantage of having been derived from the French, so that it can be understood in the Court language of the world; and, having been adopted by the English, so that it has also the advantage of being understood in the Commercial language of the world.

In these particulars the name will stand the test of propriety. Let us next see how it will stand the test of philology.

Exchequer, says Crabb (a Law term) is in Latin, *exchequerum*, in old French *eschiquier*; the place or office where the King's cash is kept and paid, properly called the receipt of the Exchequer.

The name is applied, says another authority, to any Treasury, literally or metaphorically.

The French, says Burnet, had, in imitation of *Exchequer Bills* here in England, given out mint-bills to great value; some say to 200,000,000 of livres.

Johnson, says "Exchequer," is from the Norman French, and, in Law Latin, *exchequerum*, from *Schatz*, a Treasure, German, which is the Gothic *Skatts*. The Court to which is brought all the Revenue belonging to the Crown. It consists of two parts; whereof one dealth specially in the hearing and deciding of all causes appertaining to the King's coffers; the other is called the receipt of the Exchequer, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying money.

These authorities may perhaps justify the Secretary of the Treasury for adopting the name of Exchequer.

The work commented on below was sent us some days since. Not having time to prepare an appropriate notice ourselves, we cheerfully adopt the following, sent us by a distinguished Senator, to whom we return our thanks.

From the Albany Argus.

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE ENQUIRER: No. 1, Vol. I.

The publication which bears the above title, is in quarto form, containing 48 pages, and consists of a series of letters to professing Christians, by EDWARD C. DELAVAN, on the kind of wine proper to be used at the Lord's Supper, and a copious appendix. It was published in this city on the 1st inst., and appears by a notice on the first page, to be issued quarterly. The object of this article is not to take part in the important question, which it discusses, but to refer to some of the principal communications which it contains, and the positions taken by the writers.

The first 14 pages are occupied by Mr. Delavan's letters, the object of which is to show that the wines in ordinary use in this country are highly degraded and adulterated, and are not suitable for the communion service—that they are not, in fact, the fruit of the vine, which the Divine institutor of the Sacrament ordained, and that a large portion of those wines are manufactured from whiskey, and contain not a single drop of the juice of the grape. The distinction made by Mr. Delavan, and those who sustain his positions, is that the wine used by the Saviour was unfermented and without the alcoholic properties generated by the process of fermentation; and he asserts that this distinction is indispensable to reconcile passages of scripture condemning wine on the one hand, and commending it on the other, and which can only be rendered harmonious by the supposition that two kinds of wine, the fermented and the unfermented, were in use in the time of our Saviour. On the testimony adduced in support of this position it is not the design of this article to comment. It must speak for itself. If presented with great candor, and, indeed, all the letters of Mr. Delavan are written in a spirit which is entirely unobjectionable, and which is calculated to disarm all hostility, even on the part of those who dissent from his positions.

Among the articles contained in the appendix, will be found a lecture by Dr. Nott, the President of Union College, written in his clear and forcible style, and which it appears is one of a series delivered at Schenectady three years ago. Dr. Nott takes decided ground in favor of the use of the unfermented wine, upon the general reasoning inferred by Mr. Delavan, and throws a flood of light upon the whole subject. Chancellor Walworth, in a letter which is given in the appendix, concurs in the general view of the subject taken by those who are in favor of substituting the unfermented wine in the communion service for the fermented. There are also letters to the same purpose from a number of distinguished clergymen in the U. S. The Enquirer professes to aim at a free discussion of the subject—and the sincerity of the profession is manifest in the fact that it contains letters on the other side of the question, by gentlemen who dissent to a greater or less extent, from Mr. Delavan's opinions.

One of the most interesting portions of the paper is an Essay on the Pathology of Drunkenness, by Dr. Thos. Sewall, professor of pathology and the practice of medicine in the Columbian College, District of Columbia. This essay is illustrated by several drawings of the stomach of the drunkard, exhibiting in a healthy state, and in the various stages of disease produced by the use of alcoholic stimulants. It is certainly a very interesting as well as remarkable paper, and it is put forth with the guaranty of the author's name and professional character in favor of the truth of its statements.

It is justice to appear by the testimony produced, which in justice to those concerned, ought to be stated in this article.

1. The discussion was originally forced upon them by the opponents of the total abstinence principle, who asserted that as the Saviour miraculously made and drank intoxicating wine, it was a reproach to him to recommend temperance. Hence from this led to the inquiry whether there were not kinds of wine in use, one intoxicating, and the other not; and whether the kind consecrated by him to religious uses was not unfermented and free from the intoxicating principle.

2. That the course of Mr. Delavan and his associates has been uniform, that they have never advocated the exclusion of wine from the communion, but merely the use of the unfermented juice of the grape.

3. That the pure juice of the grape, without fermentation, can be obtained in sufficient quantity for the purpose; and

4. That the question at issue is between the pure juice of the grape, and adulterated wines, a large portion of which are the product of distillation. Finally, the Enquirer asks a candid examination of the subject and a fair comparison of opinions formed with deliberation and in a spirit of honest inquiry; believing that on all subjects, and on questions of morals especially, truth has nothing to fear from calm and enlightened discussion, and that it is only error which shrinks from investigation as a test, which it cannot endure.

MONUMENTS OF WASHINGTON'S PATRIOTISM.

Mr. KNIGHT, one of the trustees of Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum, has laid on our table a splendid folio volume, under the above title, containing a *Panthea* of General Washington's Account of his Expenditures during the Revolutionary War, which is in his own handwriting—a document of great interest to the people of the United States, and eminently calculated to awaken and cherish in the hearts of the rising generation, and of all future time, those principles of pure patriotism which make the name of Washington the admiration of the world. In addition to the "Fac Simile," the work contains, in beautiful letter-press, many of the most interesting documents from the archives of the Government, relative to Washington's military command and civil administration; preceded by several pages in which are given his ancestry—the principal events of his life in chronological order, valuable as a reference; lines by the Rev. William Jay, on a drawing of Mount Vernon; monumental inscription, by an unknown author, written on the back of a picture-frame, in which is set a miniature likeness of Washington, and which hangs in one of the rooms of the mansion, where it was left soon after his death. The plates are, a portrait of Washington from Peale's painting in the Senate Chamber, two views of the mansion at Mount Vernon, view of the new tomb, a splendid mezzotint engraving of the celebrated picture of General Washington, by the side of his noble charger, painted by Gilbert Stuart, and which hangs in Faneuil Hall, Boston; the bust by Houlton, and top view of the marble sarcophagus.

Among the documents are papers of the greatest value to the citizens of this Republic, and should be treasured up in the memory of all: such as Washington's circular letter to the Governors of the several States, upon the important interests of the Union; dated June 18th, 1783; his farewell address to the Army; speech at Annapolis on resigning his commission; inaugural address, and farewell address to the people of the United States. In this work is also found his letter to President Adams, accepting the appointment as "Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of all armies raised, or to be raised, for the service of the United States;" dated July 13th, 1798; and the funeral oration delivered before Congress by Major General Henry Lee. To close the work, is the Constitution of the United States, with the amendments; printed in better style than we have ever seen it elsewhere.

The beautiful style in which this work is got up, makes it a choice book to grace the parlor table or the library, and is indeed "A PRICED RELIC OF THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY." As such, it will be highly appreciated by all intelligent Americans, and sought after as a rich treasure; while the proceeds, being applied toward establishing and sustaining an institution where destitute boys, especially orphans, are to find a home and be trained to industrious habits, will secure the work an extensive patronage.

This institution, named Washington's Manual Labor School and Male Orphan Asylum, is to be commenced in the District, on the first of March next. In this School, boys are to be received under indenture, to remain till twenty-one years of age;—they are to be thoroughly instructed in the science of Agriculture, and in the practical application of it, in the culture of all the productions of the soil; to be made acquainted with some mechanical trade or art, and receive a good English education. We understand that the trustees have engaged a gentleman, of high qualifications, to take charge of the institution, and delegated one of their Board, Mr. Knight, to raise the necessary funds. No doubt can, therefore, be entertained of the success of this enterprise, which seems calculated to open a new era in the history of our country, by establishing Agricultural Schools, and training up a class of professional agriculturists, to develop the nature and resources of the soil—the true foundation of prosperity and wealth in every nation.

Specimens of the book may be seen at the Congress Library, and at the Patent Office.

TEXAS.

The Message of President Lamar to the Congress of Texas has been received by the New Orleans papers. The Bee has the following summary notice of its contents:

"It opens with congratulations on the prosperity of the country. The relations with Mexico are deemed unsatisfactory, and an amicable adjustment of the quarrel imperative. He advises hostilities, and declares that he has no objection to sending the Texas Navy to co-operate with the government of Yucatan—a friendly power—in acting against Mexico. He thinks many advantages must result from this course. The Navy will be preserved in active service free of expense, and will compel the Mexican Government to a more sensible policy with regard to Texas. He is opposed to a military invasion of Mexico, but advises the establishment of military posts west of the Nueces for the protection of that portion of the country. He recommends that Congress take into consideration the traffic conducted between the people of the western frontier, and appears highly of it. He submits to Congress the capture of Mr. Dent by a party of the central troops of Mexico.

The relations of Texas with France are friendly—the affair of Mr. Saligny will cause no disturbance of tranquility. With Great Britain the mutual relations of the treaties has been postponed till June, 1842. With the United States the relations with the young Republic are most amicable. The message speaks in glowing terms of the probable result of the Santa Fe Expedition, in pouring into the coffers of Texas the rich resources of the commerce of that section, and establishing intimate political relations with a people known to be friendly to Texas, and the message speaks in glowing terms of the capture of Mr. Dent by a party of the central troops of Mexico.

SINGULAR WARNING.—The following incident may not be credited, but it is corroborated by the most positive evidence, and even if thought apocryphal, will add another instance to the already numerous accounts of mysterious warnings from the other world.

It seems that Monsieur De C., a merchant of New Orleans, proceeded to Paris early in the fall, for the purpose of supplying his store with winter goods. On the 23d of September last, about two o'clock in the morning, he was awakened from an uneasy slumber by a rustling of the curtains about his couch. He felt an icy hand clasp his own, and a voice, like that of his son, exclaimed, "Father, I am dying." When the merchant awoke, he made a note of the fact, at the same time trying to regard the whole affair as an idle whim. But when he would the voice rang in his ears, "Father, I am dying!" and the pale spectre-face was ever before him. After a lapse of two weeks he returned home, and a few days since he arrived in New Orleans. He hurried from the quay to his house, and on the way he passed one of the principal cemeteries of the city. Looking into the grave-yard, his attention was attracted by a marble monument, which seemed to have been lately erected. He was turning away, when a name and an inscription met his eye. It was the name of his only son, and the inscription recorded his age and death. The frantic father hurried to his home, and learned that at two o'clock on the 23d of September last, his son expired, uttering with his last breath, the words—"Father, I am dying."—*Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.*

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1841.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. WOODBRIDGE, KING, DIXON, and LINN.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. LINN introduced a bill providing for the erection of an hospital in the city of Washington.

Mr. STURGEON introduced a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Robert White; a bill for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of William Sanford, deceased; and a bill for the relief of the heirs or representatives of Joseph Morris, deceased.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill for the relief of Jacob Pennell, and others, owners of the vessel *Eliza*, of Brunswick.

The above bills were severally read a first and a second time, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill to allow certain inhabitants of Arkansas to enter lands in lieu of taxes taken from them by the General Government for public purposes.

Mr. GRAHAM, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on the bill to allow extra compensation to John S. Harris for services performed by him in assisting to take the fifth census, and in favor of the bill for the relief of James H. Relfe.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Mr. BENTON submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate a statement of the imports and exports of gold and silver; also the amount of gold and silver coin and its branches, showing the aggregates under separate heads.

THE LAND DISTRIBUTION ACT.

Mr. LINN submitted a resolution, which lies over, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make a report to the Senate, showing what would have been the operation of the Land Distribution bill if it had been in operation in 1840, and how much would be the distributive shares of the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, according to the estimated land sales for the present year; how much there would be per head, according to the census of 1840; how much would be the distributive share of the States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, after deducting the charges on lands, Indian annuities and purchases, in addition to other costs and charges first deducted before a distribution should be made.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. TAPPAN submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate the amount of the public debt at this time; also, on the 3d of March last, with the particular items of such debt.

THE BOARD OF EXCHEQUER.

Mr. PRESTON renewed the motion, which he made yesterday to print an extra number of copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the Board of Exchequer.

Mr. HUGHESAN remarked that he had intended to make one or two observations upon this subject, but in consequence of indisposition, he was not able to do so this morning. But, as he had understood the Secretary from South Carolina as saying that he intended to make a reference to this project to a committee, he would, so far as he was concerned, suffer it to be printed; and would reserve his remarks until the subject should again be brought before the Senate.

Mr. PRESTON said that the Senator had misunderstood him. However, he had no doubt that a motion to print would refer the subject to a committee, and an opportunity would then occur for Senators to speak upon it.

The question was taken, and decided in the affirmative; so two thousand extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business, and took up the bill for the relief of Samuel Crapan.

The PRESIDENT stated the question, Shall the bill be read a third time? when

Mr. CALHOUN arose, and said that, as they were within a few days of the holidays, they had better adjourn over to Monday next, as, no doubt, many gentlemen were desirous to go home to spend the Christmas with their friends. He therefore moved that, when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The question being taken, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. CALHOUN then moved that the Senate do now adjourn; and

The question having been taken,

The PRESIDENT said it appeared to him that the "noes" had it by the same vote.

A division of the Senate was ordered; but, before the count was completed,

Mr. PRESTON said he hoped that the Senate, before they adjourned, would dispose of the preliminary business.

Mr. EVERETT was opposed to an adjournment at this time, as there was some business that could be transacted affecting the State of Arkansas.

Mr. CALHOUN insisted on his motion to adjourn. The yeas and nays were demanded, but a sufficient number of yeas were not obtained, and the question was again stated, and those who were favorable thereto were requested to signify the same by rising. Twenty-five Senators having voted in the affirmative,

The PRESIDENT announced that the "aye" had it.

So the Senate stands adjourned until Monday next at twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, DEC. 23, 1841.

After reading of the Journal,

Mr. JACOB THOMPSON, of Mississippi, introduced his collection of W. M. W. GWINN, Representative elect from Mississippi—who was then qualified by oath, and took his seat.

Mr. FILLMORE, by general consent, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, "a bill for the extension of the loan of 1841, and authorizing an addition thereto," which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. CUSHING moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday, December 27th.

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS wished for the yeas and nays, but was too late, the vote having been already declared.

Mr. BRIGGS resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of a reform of the Postage laws, was again offered, but, being again opposed, was not received.

Mr. JOHN B. STUART presented a petition. Messrs. LITTLEFIELD and SAMSON MASON attempted also to present petitions, but were prevented by a general call for the orders of the day; which was announced by the Speaker—Mr. Atterton having the floor.

House, and advocated the reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, according to the amendments proposed by him. He replied to the arguments of Messrs. Linn and Hunt in particular, and to others who had opposed his amendment. He presented and supported the doctrine of free trade, in opposition to the system of protective duties, and claimed these as the sentiments of the State which he represented. He was no enemy of the manufacturers, but did not believe that those in New Hampshire wished for protection at the expense of other classes and other sections. He spoke to this effect for more than an hour.

Mr. REYNOLDS made a short speech, in which he declared himself in favor of direct taxation, as the only mode of distributing the burden of public expenses which was bottomed on the principles of equality—a mode which, he believed, would be fully adopted by the United States in ten years. Meanwhile, he was for the policy of free trade, in the strongest sense, and was opposed to all protective duties, as being privileges granted to a favored few, at the expense of the many. He digressed into various incidental matters, and created some amusement by the manner in which he commented on these subjects, particularly the internal and foreign policy of Great Britain.

Mr. ARNOLD then made a violent but characteristic speech, which was received with some attention, and much laughter. He abused the President in the most violent terms, contained his course and policy, and applied many coarse epithets to him. He discoursed for the greater part of an hour and a half on the present state and prospects of National and local politics, attacked Governor Polk, of Tennessee, and the Democrats in the Senate of that State, as well as the Democratic Senators in Congress from Ohio, Connecticut, Maine, and Louisiana. (He was called to order for this by the Speaker, but was allowed, at the general request of the members.) He attempted to reply to Mr. Atterton, and Mr. Reynolds, and professed himself warmly in favor of the policy of protection.

Mr. WELLER took the floor, but gave way to a motion for adjournment.

Before a question of adjournment was put, Mr. CUSHING gave notice of a bill in reference to the taxation of Spanish tonnage, and

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Brockway, Tillinghast, Lowell, Cross, and other gentlemen.

A communication from the Department of State, with some documents relating to the census, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUBARD offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for statistics relating to tobacco cultivated and manufactured in the United States.

The House adjourned at a quarter before three o'clock.

VALUABLE STATISTICS.—A friend has handed us the following important statistical information, respecting the Presidential elections in the United States, from Washington to the present time. This document will be very useful for reference, in illustration of the result of the late quadrennial contest, as compared with previous elections. It was first published in the *Portsmouth Journal*, previous to the inauguration of HARRISON.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

On Wednesday last the Electors in the several States in the Union met at their respective capitals and elected a President and Vice President of the United States. This is the fourteenth Presidential Election since the organization of our Government. The present plan of voting, separately for President and Vice President, has been adopted since the election of 1804, the highest number of votes elected the President, and the next highest the Vice President.

First Election, 1788.—Number of Electors 69.—George Washington received 69 votes; John Adams 34, and John Jay 9. Washington was elected President, and John Adams Vice President.

Second Election, 1792.—Number of Electors 135.—George Washington received 132 votes; John Adams 77, and George Clinton 50. Washington and Adams were both re-elected.

Third Election, 1796.—Number of Electors 138.—John Adams received 71 votes; Thomas Jefferson 69, Thomas Pinckney 26, and Aaron Burr 30.—Adams was elected President, and Jefferson Vice President.

Fourth Election, 1800.—Number of Electors 138.—Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, received each 73 votes; Charles C. Pinckney 64, and James Monroe 64. As there was no choice of President in the College of Electors, the election devolved on the House of Representatives, and after balloting thirty-six times, Jefferson was elected by a majority of one State. Burr was elected Vice President.

Fifth Election, 1804.—Number of Electors 176.—The present plan of voting, separately for President and Vice President was now adopted.

Thomas Jefferson received 162 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 14. George Clinton received 162 for Vice President, and Rufus King 14.—Jefferson and Clinton were elected.

Sixth Election, 1808.—Number of Electors 176.—James Madison received 122 votes for President, and Charles C. Pinckney 47. George Clinton received 113 votes for Vice President, and Rufus King 47.—Madison and Clinton were elected.

Seventh Election, 1812.—Number of Electors 217.—James Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 34. D. Thompson received 153 votes for Vice President, and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Thompson were elected.

Eighth Election, 1816.—Number of Electors 217.—James Monroe received 183 votes for President, and Rufus King 34. D. Thompson received 153 votes for Vice President, and John E. Howard 22. Monroe and Thompson were elected.

Ninth Election, 1820.—Number of Electors 234.—James Monroe received 234 votes for President, and Rufus King 34 for Vice President.

Tenth Election, 1824.—Number of Electors 261.—Andrew Jackson received 99 votes for President, John Q. Adams 84, Wm. H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 37. As neither candidate had a majority, the election was carried into the House, where John Q. Adams having received the votes of 13 States out of 23 was elected President, and John C. Calhoun received 192 electoral votes for Vice President; N. Sanford 30, and Nathaniel Macon 24. Calhoun was elected Vice President.

Eleventh Election, 1828.—Number of Electors 261.—Andrew Jackson received 177 votes for President, and John Q. Adams 84. John C. Calhoun received 171 votes for Vice President, and Richard Rush 83. Jackson and Calhoun were elected.

Twelfth Election, 1832.—Number of Electors 285.—Andrew Jackson received 219 votes for President; Henry Clay 49; John Floyd 11, and Wm. Wirt 7.—Martin Van Buren received 189 votes for Vice President; John Seaneau, 49; Wm. Wilkins, 30; Henry Lee 11, and Amos Ellmaker 7. Jackson and Van Buren were elected.

Thirteenth Election, 1836.—Number of Electors 294, (including those of Michigan) Martin Van Buren received 170 votes for President; William H. Harrison 73, Hugh L. White, 26; Daniel Webster, 11; and Willie P. Mangum, 10. Van Buren received 147 votes for Vice President; Francis Granger, 77; John Tyler, 47; Wm. Smith, 23.—Neither of the candidates for Vice President received a majority of the electoral votes. In the Senate, Richard M. Johnson received 33 votes, and Francis Pickens 16. Van Buren and Johnson were elected.

Fourteenth Election, 1840.—Number of Electors 294.—William H. Harrison received 234, and Martin Van Buren 60, for President. John Tyler 234 for Vice President. A stronger vote, as appears by the above statistics, than has ever before been cast for any President in the United States, constituted the formation of our Government.

New York Correspondence.

LETTER XI.

NEW YORK, DEC. 19, 1841.

You will perceive that I do not give to all my letters a political character; that one day I give you arts and artists, literature and lectures, manners and men—another civic